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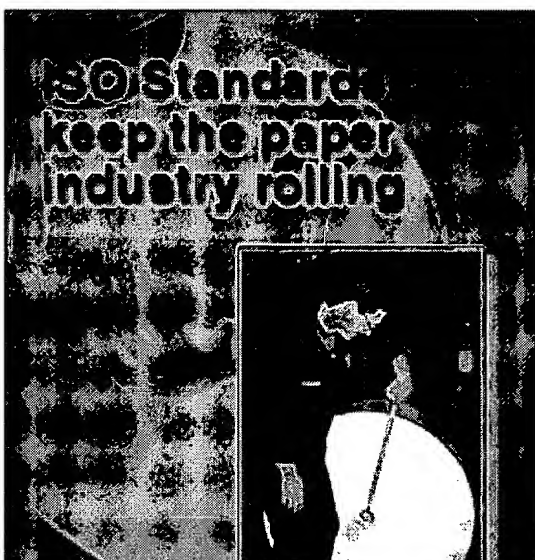
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ISO 5983:1997

Animal feeding stuffs -- Determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content -- Kjeldahl method

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<http://www.prolivestock.com/DairyWeb/content/f1a1c3.pdf>

Document Title:
DN: Crude Protein

Author:
Steve Mason

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1

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Size: 15647 bytes

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Summary:

Crude Protein The crude protein (CP) concentration in feeds is determined by the Kjeldahl procedure. A dried sample is first digested in concentrated acid, which converts most of the nitrogen (N) to ammonium sulphate (as nitrate is only partially converted). This mixture is cooled, diluted and neutralized using sodium hydroxide, resulting in the dissociation of ammonium sulfate. Distillation drives off ammonia and the distillate is used to determine its ammonium concentration, from which the N in the original sample is calculated. Since most feed proteins contain about 16% N, % is estimated by multiplying the N concentration in the feed by 6.25 (100/16 = 6.25). However, some portion of the N in most feeds is non-protein nitrogen (NPN) and, therefore, the value calculated by 6.25 is referred to as crude rather than true protein for more information. Understand Your Feed Analysis Report, Alberta Dairy Management RETURN TO START

Keywords:

CP, ammonium, Crude, crude protein CP, sulphuric acid, ammonium feed proteins, protein nitrogen

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Crude Protein (CP)

Importance:

Protein is the most expensive feed component

Determination: (The Kjeldahl Method)

- Digestion of samples in concentrated H₂SO₄

Conversion of N to (NH₄)₂SO₄

- Cooling, dilution (H₂O) & neutralization (NaOH)

Conversion of N to ionized ammonium

- Distillation & titration (with acid)

- Obtain the amount of N

- Obtain the amount of CP = wt of N ? 6.25

(Proteins contain 16% N on the average)

CP (%) = (wt of CP / dry sample wt) ? 100

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